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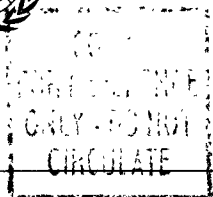
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at 3 p.m.
New York



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 40th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. DIETZE (German Democratic Republic)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 78: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (continued) (A/38/3 (parts I and II), A/38/57, 68, 106, 132 and Corr. 1-2, A/38/168, 186 and Corr.1, A/38/209, 302, 303, 324, 325, 329, 425, 479, 494, 495, 529, 537; A/C.2/38/3, 5 and 6)

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1. Mrs. MARTINHO (Portugal) said that sustained economic growth depended largely on more productive investment, an increase in productivity, and the maintenance of an open trade system; trade growth was in the interest of both developed and developing countries, and the positive impact of the economic recovery in industrialized countries depended to a great extent on international trade. Economic recovery in the North would bring about an increase in exports from developing to developed countries and the former should then be able to use their larger export earnings to solve their balance-of-payments problems and make the necessary investments to fund their development process, but none of that would be possible unless an open international trade system was maintained.

2. The global recession had not led to an intensification of protectionism, as many had feared, but there was cause for concern about the increase in protectionist measures, particularly those being applied outside GATT. She was particularly concerned by certain non-tariff measures affecting products of great importance to developing countries and those at an intermediate stage of development such as Portugal, for which sustained economic growth depended largely on increased export earnings.

3. The present multilateral trade system, as embodied in GATT, performed an important function and deserved to be strengthened. The implementation of the programme of work adopted by the GATT Ministerial Meeting was therefore very important. It was also necessary to implement part IV of the General Agreement, and she wished to see GATT enlarged by the admission of new members.

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(Mrs. Martinho, Portugal)

4. The results of UNCTAD VI still awaited full evaluation but it was already clear that, despite great difficulties and divergences, all developed and developing countries had stated their intention to promote dialogue and co-operation in all the important aspects of international economic relations, and had adopted several important resolutions in that spirit. UNCTAD VI had therefore made a positive contribution to the clarification of issues and she hoped that the wide basis of agreement achieved regarding the evaluation of the present economic situation would soon be translated into action.
5. Developing countries had expressed their disappointment at the results, but the task of the Conference had been of immense scope, while the general economic background had not been conducive to spectacular results.
6. The resolutions adopted by the Conference included one concerning the Common Fund for Commodities which was important because of the fundamental role which the Fund would play in a sector which was of prime importance for developing countries. She also noted with satisfaction the adoption by consensus of a resolution on the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries which would assist the implementation of the programme adopted at the Paris conference.
7. Her delegation shared the belief that the results of UNCTAD VI would finally depend largely on the will of governments to implement the texts adopted at the Conference.
8. With regard to the results of the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development, she was pleased to note that new perspectives had been opened up for the implementation of the objectives advanced by the Vienna Conference and of the Programme of Action adopted there. She was confident that the remaining problems concerning the financing system would soon be solved.
9. During 1984 the first overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade would be carried out and would give fresh impetus to the implementation process. Her delegation looked forward to participating in the work of the Review Committee.
10. Mr. SHAGDARSUREN (Mongolia) said that the modest results of UNCTAD VI had been due, in part, to the hard line adopted by the Western States, which had done everything within their power to hinder the adoption of decisions designed to bring closer the start of global negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order. The policy of the United States and its allies was therefore the main obstacle to the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The negative position adopted by certain capitalist countries had also prevented agreement being reached on such important subjects as trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems.
11. At the same time several positive recommendations had been adopted on the normalization of trade and the improvement of the world political situation.

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(Mr. Shagdarsuren, Mongolia)

12. One positive achievement had been the recognition by the majority of participants that the crisis in the capitalist countries was the main cause of the disorder in international economic relations. The final document adopted contained important conclusions on the evaluation of the development of the world economy and trade. In particular, it pointed out that export markets had shrunk because of the slump and because of the protectionist measures adopted by market-economy countries and it highlighted the need for integrated measures in areas of particular importance to the developing countries as well as for long-term measures linked to the establishment of the new international economic order. It also drew attention to the importance of the interrelationship between peace and development.

13. His delegation was in favour of enhancing the effectiveness of the activities of UNCTAD in order to promote mutually advantageous trade, strengthen trust and create the conditions needed to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries.

14. Mr. TAKEI (United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization) said that he would concentrate on the principles which guided UNESCO when formulating scientific and technological programmes and on activities undertaken in that area. The objectives of the New International Economic Order and the guidelines established in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade had been major sources of inspiration in the formulation and implementation of UNESCO's programme for the period 1981-1983.

15. The major activities engaged in by UNESCO with a view to enabling the developing countries to gain access to scientific and technological developments and devise endogenous technologies suited to their economic and social conditions were related to the formulation of scientific and technological policies; action in favour of scientific and technological research and international co-operation connected with international scientific programmes.

16. In the matter of scientific and technological policies an important role was played by various regional ministerial conferences. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission had recently adopted a new programme of studies on economically important living resources and of geological and geophysical surveys of the oceans and continuous monitoring of marine pollution. Another high priority of UNESCO was the training of African geologists.

17. Its scientific research activities were designed mainly to strengthen the endogenous capacity of the developing countries to carry out research in various areas. UNESCO had organized approximately 150 seminars in advanced research for the benefit of scientists from developing countries.

18. In addition UNESCO had co-operated with other bodies in the establishment and operation of international bioscience networks in various regions and had established a number of research facilities.

19. Noting that the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy attached considerable importance to training endogenous manpower for the implementation of energy programmes and to the

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(Mr. Takei, UNESCO)

establishment of information networks on new and renewable sources of energy, he said that UNESCO had focused its efforts on improving its training programmes and providing greater opportunities for training in energy planning and new and renewable sources of energy. It had launched pilot projects on energy information in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and in the Arab States in order to lay the foundation for the networks. Data bases would be set up, directories would be compiled and consultant services would be made available to Member States to help them develop their information infrastructures.

20. UNESCO was ready to collaborate in the solution of world problems and was playing an active role in inter-agency co-ordination activities.

21. Mr. JANKO (Albania) said that UNCTAD VI had failed to achieve any results owing to the opposition of the industrialized countries to the just demands of the developing countries. The industrialized countries were also intensifying their exploitation of the underdeveloped countries. The annual payments of the underdeveloped countries to the industrialized countries exceeded the sum of all investments made by the latter in the former through State or non-State channels.

22. The crisis in the capitalist countries was influencing international economic relations and must be considered in the context of political developments, for both the United States and the Soviet Union were constantly involved in one way or another in the conflicts created in various parts of the world. Both super-Powers were engaged in plunder, using sophisticated methods of oppression and exploitation. Those methods included various types of lending and other assistance granted on special political and economic conditions. The main victims of the world economic situation were the developing countries.

23. The accusations levelled by the two super-Powers regarding the inadequacy of each other's aid were designed to foster the idea that no country could make any progress without the so-called aid of the monopolies. That idea served the interests, and was designed to pave the way for the economic expansion, of the imperialist and social-imperialist super-Powers. The efforts of developing countries to change the present unjust system of international economic relations had not received any support from the industrialized countries. The latter, in agreeing to the method of dialogue, had done so merely to gain time so that they could continue their neo-colonialist plunder. His delegation stood firm behind the peoples and countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle to defend their national sovereignty, freedom and independence.

24. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania had a planned socialist economy and relied entirely on its own resources. Despite the world economic crisis Albania's economy was dynamic and stable. It produced 90 per cent of its consumer goods and 80 to 90 per cent of the raw materials it needed; in addition, it was entirely self-sufficient in energy. During the first two years of the current five-year plan its output and national income had increased two to three times as fast as the population. Albania had trade relations with many countries and would never allow those relations to be used as an instrument of pressure for interference in its own affairs.

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25. Mr. SOBHAN (Bangladesh) said that, even though many recent international conferences had stressed the interdependence of the world economy, the international community had been unable to adopt any measures that might lead to sustained economic recovery and development. The inability of UNCTAD VI in particular to tackle the twin problems of recovery and development was the product of an unfortunate lack of political commitment on the part of those who could contribute most to the revitalization of international economic co-operation.

26. Despite signs of recovery in some developed countries, it should be borne in mind that real per capita income had fallen in most developing countries for the third year in succession. In many of them the rate of decline of GDP equalled the rate for the period 1928-1931, a phenomenon which had had serious political repercussions. The proliferation of trade barriers affected 40 per cent of the developing world's exports, while interest rates and more rigorous international lending policies had limited the developing countries' capacities to import goods and finance their own development projects. Finally, the debt-servicing ratio for the third world rose unabated. In such circumstances, the validity of the "trickle-down" theory was questionable.

27. In the light of that situation, his delegation attached the highest importance to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. During the negotiations at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly which had culminated in the adoption of the International Development Strategy (IDS), delegations had been able to bridge their differences and adopt the Strategy by consensus. The Strategy acknowledged both the important role of the developing countries in promoting world economic growth and the fact that their accelerated development was of vital importance for world peace and stability. Notwithstanding, because of the unprecedented global economic crisis, the international community had failed to meet a number of IDS targets. However, paragraph 171 of the Strategy stated that during the review and appraisal Member States should propose specific measures to facilitate its implementation; inputs were also anticipated from all parts of the United Nations system. It was therefore essential that the documentation called for in General Assembly resolution 38/202 should be provided in sufficient time and be prepared systematically and concisely. The review and appraisal should also provide an opportunity to consider the implementation of the programmes adopted at such major conferences as the Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the Conference on Science and Technology for Development. In preparing for the review process, the Second Committee should seek to galvanize the international community into action; the review should demonstrate both the international community's willingness and capacity to give substance to the concept of international co-operation and interdependence and the capacity of the United Nations to serve as a credible forum for such an important task.

28. The current economic crisis had hit the least developed countries hardest of all. While his delegation appreciated the initiatives taken by a number of countries, particularly in the area of official development assistance, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries was not being adequately implemented; the international community should re-examine

(Mr. Sobhan, Bangladesh)

its efforts to implement it with a sense of urgency and determination. The least developed countries required a steady flow of resources to develop their infrastructures and trade. Resolution 165 (S-IX) of the Trade and Development Board should be implemented without delay. His delegation also appealed for the understanding of the international community with regard to the recent upsurge of indebtedness in many least developed countries which was a problem not covered by that resolution, and drew attention to the urgent need for measures to correct the situation before it was too late.

29. The most significant development of the past decade had been the concept of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. With the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action, economic co-operation among developing countries had come to be recognized as a major policy tool that would enable the developing countries to accelerate their development. His delegation welcomed the support and encouragement for that concept demonstrated by the High-Level Committee on the review of technical co-operation among developing countries at its third session and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1983/50 and 1983/66. It was to be hoped that the United Nations would implement those decisions.

30. Unfortunately, however, while developing countries were urging the United Nations to give priority to economic co-operation among developing countries, some developed countries appeared to be increasingly reluctant to promote United Nations support for negotiations on the establishment of a generalized system of trade preferences among developing countries. The developed countries should overcome their misgivings about the generalized system in particular and economic co-operation among developing countries in general, since a more vigorous South would lead to a more desirable level of world economic development.

31. Despite the inherent benefits of intensified co-operation between the developed and developing countries in the priority area of science and technology, it was unfortunate that the Vienna Programme was not being more rigorously implemented. Concerted action at the international level, particularly within the United Nations system, was urgently needed, and his delegation was encouraged by recent progress achieved in that regard by the General Assembly and the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in establishing a long-term Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Full co-operation should be given to the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee in his efforts to generate resources for the Financing System.

32. Mr. JAMTOMO (Indonesia) said that, while his delegation shared the disappointment felt by many at the outcome of UNCTAD VI, there had been some positive elements, such as the painstakingly formulated consensus resolutions and the adoption of a statement on the world economic situation. Although the programme of immediate measures was inadequate, its existence should provide an incentive for action and intensified dialogue.

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(Mr. Jamtomo, Indonesia)

33. There was little reason for optimism about the impact of the economic recovery in some developed countries on the economies of developing countries; the signs of recovery were fragile. A number of factors continued to cloud the economic prospects of the developing countries, including high interest rates, high exchange rates for the dollar, low commodity prices, the unprecedented magnitude of debt and debt-servicing and protectionist barriers. Moreover, several developing countries, including his own, had been obliged to cut back their development programmes. Sustained recovery required efforts on the part of the entire international community to reactivate the development process of the developing countries. His delegation was deeply disappointed that the Trade and Development Board had been unable to take any substantive decisions regarding the follow-up of UNCTAD VI resolutions and decisions.

34. There were five prerequisites for world-wide economic recovery. First, the exports of developing countries must be guaranteed access to the markets of developed countries. Second, negotiations on the programme of work on protectionism and structural adjustments must be continued and intensified to increase the developing countries' participation in world production and trade. Third, the erosion of the fundamental principles of the international trading system must be halted and a review of developments in that area initiated. Fourth, increased financing must be made available to developing countries and a long-term reform of the international monetary and financial systems must be undertaken. Finally, efforts to implement the Integrated Programme for Commodities should be continued, with emphasis placed on earnings-stabilization and structural changes in the commodity economies of member countries and on accelerating the ratification of the Common Fund.

35. With regard to the transfer of technology, he drew attention to the urgent need for action to bring about the technological transformation of developing countries. It was unfortunate that the fifth session of the Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology had concluded without adopting a code. It was also regrettable that no significant progress had been made in the crucial area of restrictive practices, applicable law and dispute settlement. He urged the Conference to complete the formulation of the code at its next session so that the General Assembly could adopt it.

36. The current international economic situation highlighted the importance of enhancing economic and technical co-operation among developing countries as an integral part of efforts to ensure sustained global recovery. The promotion of South-South co-operation was consistent with the efforts that had been made to promote North-South co-operation. He commended the progress made in implementing the various schemes set out in the Arusha Programme and the resolutions and work programme relating to such co-operation recently adopted by the Trade and Development Board. He called upon the developed countries to support those efforts by providing resources and an environment conducive to successful negotiations of a generalized system of trade preferences and the implementation of South-South co-operation on a continuing basis.

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(Mr. Jantomo, Indonesia)

37. Finally, the decrease in multilateral flows of concessional aid as a result of the current international economic situation had had a particularly adverse effect on the least developed countries. Despite global recognition of their plight, progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action was far from satisfactory, and he urged the General Assembly to give further impetus in that regard.

38. Ms. ASSAHLI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that the world economic crisis, which had affected all groups of countries to different degrees, had led the developing countries to address repeated appeals to the developed countries for remedial measures to reverse the negative trends in the world economy and thereby avoid an economic catastrophe. If the relevant resolutions and decisions of the various United Nations bodies were implemented, they would have a positive effect on the present economic situation. A large part of humanity continued to live in backwardness, poverty and disease as a result of imperialist colonialist policies characterized by exploitation and oppression.

39. States, both individually and collectively, had pledged to adopt the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and to translate them into action to expedite the development of the developing countries. While that Strategy had its shortcomings, there was also a notable lack of commitment to its implementation. Her delegation hoped that the 1984 review and appraisal of the Strategy would not disappoint the hopes of the hundreds of millions who were asking what the achievements were of all the international gatherings and all the resolutions. The response should not merely be one more resolution or one more appeal; it should be practical, humane and just and conducive to solving their problems. Without a commitment to the implementation of the relevant resolutions and to the attainment of its goals and objectives, the Strategy was doomed to fail, as had the Strategies for the two previous Development Decades.

40. UNCTAD VI had not, unfortunately, adopted decisive measures on a number of essential issues because of the obstinacy of a number of developed countries. The state of the international trade system was no better than that of the overall economic system: there had been a drop in the volume of exports of the developing countries and a great deterioration in the terms of trade with the developing countries receiving extremely low prices for their exports and paying exorbitant prices for their imports. There had been an upsurge in protectionism in the industrialized countries and a decline in the prices of most of those commodities which the majority of developing countries continued to depend on for the greater part of their export earnings. As a result, most of them had had to scale down their development programmes and lower levels of consumption to the minimum.

41. The history of the development of international trade had demonstrated time and again the futility of attempts to use restrictive trade practices, sanctions, boycotts and economic blockades for achieving political or strategic goals; such attempts damaged those States which had had recourse to them. It was simplistic to believe that the use of such measures for non-economic purposes affected only the interests of the countries against which they were directed; in fact, they affected

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(Ms. Assahli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

the development of international trade as a whole. Events had demonstrated that those who employed such means saw fit to do so against any State which disagreed with their policies. They sought to gear international trade and economic co-operation to their own purposes, to dictate to the developing countries the terms on which international trade and international relations should be conducted and to manipulate the economies and social structures of those countries to meet their own requirements. They endeavoured, moreover, to obstruct the work of important international forums such as UNCTAD. Such a policy could only accentuate the contradictions and difficulties from which the world economy was suffering. The time had come to re-examine the policies followed by the developed countries, to abandon them and to seek new methods. A framework was already available in the resolutions relating to the new international economic order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and in those adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. What was required was the adoption of effective measures corresponding to those goals and guidelines for the benefit not only of the developing countries but also of the world as a whole.

42. The accelerated development of the developing countries was a goal endorsed by all members of the international community since it was in the interest of all and would help to overcome political instability. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was important to the Group of 77 and a basic element in the efforts of the international community to establish a new international economic order. Those efforts were embodied in the Mexico Programme of Action, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the resolutions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. The developed countries had, however, concentrated their efforts on defective temporary solutions at the expense of long-term reform, which had had a deleterious effect on the economies of the developing countries. Wisdom demanded that the developed countries should bear the greater responsibility for carrying out the required changes in the economic balance of power, assisting the developing countries to overcome their backwardness and promoting co-operation among them. His country was involved in various forms of co-operation with the developing countries because it supported all measures aimed at eliminating exploitation and neo-colonialism, ensuring each country's full sovereignty over its natural resources and abolishing discrimination of all kinds in international trade.

43. At a time of unprecedented achievements in science and technology, many peoples of the world continued to suffer from backwardness and hunger. The list of least developed countries continued to grow, and their economic situation remained critical. They were in need of urgent, large-scale and continuous support from the international community if they were to make progress towards development based on self-reliance. Immediate and adequate measures were therefore necessary to expedite implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. Failure to implement the Programme would be a fatal blow to the development of those countries and to international co-operation and solidarity. The success of the international community in implementing the Programme would, on the other hand, usher in a new age of justice, peace and development for those peoples.

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(Ms. Assahli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

44. The astonishing momentum of the scientific and technical revolution was such that, if the developing countries were to close the wide economic gap, they should be given free access to modern technology: access to the latest scientific and technical discoveries should be given on favourable terms in order to help them make rapid economic and social progress. The monopoly exercised by the industrialized countries over technology, and their refusal to allow the developing countries access to that technology, were one of the major reasons for the lack of industrial progress in those countries. The withholding by certain industrialized countries of spare parts and technology as a political weapon was another factor hindering development.

45. The migration of technicians and professionals from many developing countries had serious effects on their development efforts. One of the basic factors in economic and social development was the availability of highly trained personnel. Policies must therefore be formulated with a view to alleviating the negative effects of the reverse transfer of technology, and the industrialized countries must support the efforts of the developing countries to benefit from their own highly trained personnel.

46. The key to successful action was the ability of the international community to translate the relevant resolutions and decisions into a reality of service to all. It was necessary not merely to devise temporary and partial solutions but to find radical, just and comprehensive solutions. If the industrialized countries did not respond to the demands of the developing countries and failed to work together with them as partners in devising comprehensive solutions, crises would recur, the solution would be more difficult and catastrophe would befall all peoples. The industrialized countries should know that equitable international co-operation could not be based upon outdated premises.

47. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in its profound belief that the issues of development, peace and justice were interrelated, would continue, in all international forums, to reaffirm that principle, embodying as it did the just demands of peoples for progress, prosperity, peace and tranquillity.

48. Mr. ZAPOTOCKY (Czechoslovakia) said that the current political and economic situation had frustrated all efforts to solve global economic development problems and to achieve the economic targets of the United Nations system. That unsatisfactory situation was clearly evident from the results of UNCTAD VI, the final documents of which were a compromise showing no progress at all in international economic relations. However, he preferred to base his remarks on the positive achievements of the Conference as reflected in those documents.

49. There had been broad acceptance of the concept of a positive link between peace and development. Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries had always supported that idea and regarded its wider acceptance as an essential condition for development. The necessary changes in the international division of labour would be impossible to achieve without a relaxation of international tension and an end to political and economic uncertainty. UNCTAD resolution 152 (VI) rejecting coercive economic measures in international trade was of great topical

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(Mr. Zapotocky, Czechoslovakia)

significance; Czechoslovakia condemned the use of such measures, particularly against the socialist countries. UNCTAD resolution 159 (VI) on the evils of protectionism was also worthy of note; it called attention to the importance of introducing new measures and amending existing restrictive measures while observing the principle of most-favoured-nation status and non-discrimination.

50. He was concerned at recent efforts, despite the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), to undermine the universality of UNCTAD, whose competence must extend to all flows of international trade. In that connection, it was unjust that there should be a disproportionate emphasis on one group of problems to the exclusion of all others; the development of various links was a natural part of the international economic system.

51. There was also a need to devote particular attention to the plight of developing countries. The theory that the free movement of goods and capital in a market economy would stimulate economic activity and thus benefit the developing countries was a distortion of the truth. If the growth of GNP per capita in developing countries with important public sectors was disappointing, that was the result of economic aggression and blackmail by imperialist Powers and their transnational corporations.

52. In weighing the results of UNCTAD VI it was natural also to consider in what directions UNCTAD's future work should develop: UNCTAD might well study the negative influence of transnational corporations on many areas of the world economy including international flows of raw materials and the siphoning of capital away from the developing countries. The spotlight could also be turned on the harmful effects of protectionism on world trade as a consequence of failure to comply with the principles of non-discrimination and most-favoured-nation status, and also discrimination in international trade for non-economic reasons and the general abuse of external economic relations for purposes of blackmail.

53. UNCTAD could also play an important part in the restructuring of the international monetary and financial system, as Czechoslovakia had advocated at the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi regarding a proposal for a new world monetary and financial conference for development. It would indeed be useful for UNCTAD to study the possibility of establishing a universal economic organization for trade and development, a sort of United Nations world trade organization.

54. During 1984 there would be a review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/202. It was already evident that a number of goals of the Strategy would not be achieved. As the socialist countries had stated, an essential condition for reaching those goals was the strengthening of peace and security, the relaxation of tension, and increasing compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and the development of co-operation among States having different social and economic systems. Unfortunately, however, that general prerequisite had been so distorted that it had become an obstacle to development and to the implementation of the entire

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(Mr. Zapotocky, Czechoslovakia)

Strategy. He was concerned specifically by the attempts of various developed capitalist countries, not least the United States, to misuse economic relations between sovereign States in order to exercise political and economic pressure.

55. One of the prime tasks of the Committee appointed to review and appraise implementation of the Strategy should be to arrange for a further United Nations analysis of the factors responsible for the goals not being achieved, using that analysis as a basis for appropriate conclusions and recommendations.

56. He attached significance to the development of economic co-operation among the developing countries, which could ultimately bring about changes in the international division of labour and thus promote the overall independent economic development of those countries. He therefore supported their efforts to intensify economic co-operation among themselves and to mobilize their own resources and carry out fundamental economic and social reforms, but genuine all-round and independent economic advancement of the developing countries, benefiting all sectors of the population, could be ensured only if those countries maintained their independence from transnational corporations and developed a planned State economy. In that way, they would move on towards the goal of a new international economic order.

57. His delegation had joined the consensus at UNCTAD VI on resolution 139 (VI) which expressed the policy of the Group of 77 as set forth at their meeting at Buenos Aires, emphasizing the democratic nature of economic co-operation among developing countries which must at all times accord with the principles of universality and non-discrimination. His Government was willing to further such co-operation by passing on to developing countries its experience in the planned economic development.

58. The use of science and technology for development was a major feature of the economy of Czechoslovakia and linked to the achievement of the main economic priorities and to the development of close co-operation with other States. International co-operation in science and technology could achieve tangible results for the benefit of all, particularly the developing countries.

59. Much scientific potential in many States was used for military research, with negative consequences for the progress of developing countries. Co-operation in science and technology should not encourage the trend towards limiting exchanges of scientific and technical knowledge to certain States or groups of States. Czechoslovakia would continue to support international efforts to implement the Vienna Programme of Action and to ensure that the measures for implementing it and providing the necessary financial resources were compatible with the Charter. The United Nations must not serve as a pretext for using science and technology in order to introduce foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. The way to implement the Vienna Programme was to make maximum use of the various components and the financial resources of the United Nations system and to create the basic conditions, particularly by taking effective measures for disarmament.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.